THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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NEW BOOK STORE.

JOSEPH PARKER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
LAW AND *MISCELLANEOUS*
BOOKSELLER,
Wood Street, corner of Fourth, PITTSBURGH.

JOSEPH PARKER has obtained from messrs. *Wm. P. Farrand & Co.* and messrs. *Hopkins & Earle*, of Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of LAW, MISCELLANEOUS, and SCHOOL, BOOKS, comprising all the new works of each kind; all the important standard authors in science and general literature, together with a complete assortment of Greek and Latin classics, and school books of every description. Paper, quills, pencils and other stationary as above. The whole of which is intended for the supply of Bookstores, Circulating Libraries and Schools, through the western country, and will be furnished at the Philadelphia prices, with the addition of only four dollars per cwt. the *lowest carriage* price.

September 12, 1809.

N. B. J. Parker has made such arrangements with the houses of Wm. P. Farrand and Co. and Hopkins and Earle, that he will regularly receive from them all their own and other new publications, as well as all new imported books; and, through them, will be enabled promptly to supply all orders for particular books

STEAM FLOUR MILL.

THE public are hereby informed that the *STEAM MILL*, is now in operation and will afford a constant supply of *Wheat* and *Rye Flour* in all their different qualities manufactured in the first stile, and also of *Bran, Cohped Rye, Corn* and *Oats*.

Sixty cents cash per bushel will be given for a few thousand bushels of good Wheat if delivered in a short time.—Rye will be taken at 40 cents per bushel or 56 lbs. and Oats at 17 cents per bushel.

GEORGE EVANS.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 12, 1809. tf.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that in conformity to an act of the general assembly of the state of Ohio, passed on the 17th day of February, 1809, and entitled " An act directing in what manner certain lands, granted by congress for the benefit of schools in the Virginia Military Tract, shall be surveyed and disposed of;" there will be offered for sale in the town of Mansfield, in the county of Richland, on the 20th day of October next, and will be continued from day to day, until the whole thereof is offered for sale—all the land granted by congress for the benefit of schools as aforesaid, by their act passed on the 2nd day of March, 1807, entitled " An act to extend the time for locating Virginia Military Warrants, for returning surveys thereon to the office of the secretary of the department of war, and appropriating lands for the use of schools in the Virginia Military Reservation in lieu of those heretofore appropriated."

The terms of sale as expressed in the law, directing the sales thereof, are, That no part thereof shall be sold for less than two dollars per acre, together with a proportion of the expence of surveying, advertising and offering for sale, and shall be paid for as follows, viz. To the treasurer, at the time of making the purchase, such sum as may be found chargeable on each quarter section, for the expence of surveying, advertising and offering for sale; and on the remaining sum, the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, shall pay yearly, and every year forever, at the rate of six per centum, per annum; and the first payment shall not be required to be made until the first *M*onday in the second February, after the purchase is made, and from thenceforth, forever, the payments shall become due and payable on the 1st Monday of February, yearly.

Such of the quarter sections as may not be sold at the public sale, when offered as aforesaid, shall be exposed at private sale, at two dollars per acre, with the addition of the contingent expence aforesaid, payable in the same manner, and at the same yearly period herein before mentioned.

For all purchases made of this land, the Register will execute a deed or deeds of lease for ninety-nine years, renewable forever, to the purchaser or purchasers, to his, her, or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, conditioned that the person or persons so purchasing, his, her, or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, shall comply with the requisitions of the law authorising the sale thereof.

WINN WINSHIP, Jun.
Register.
Chillicothe, Sept. 1, 1809. 6t.

NOTICE.

THE persons to whom I have lent the second volume of *ROLIN'S ANCIENT HISTORY* and *MODERN CHIVALRY*, are requested to return them immediately.

SAMUEL DOUGLAS.
Pittsburgh, August 14, 1809. tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Dr. David Marchand, sen. deceased, late of Hempfield township, Westmoreland county, are requested to call on David Marchand, jun. (who lives on the place late the residence of the deceased) on or before the first day of November next, to settle and pay off their respective balances. Those who have demands against said estate are also requested to present their accounts, properly attested for settlement, to the same.

Daniel Mirchand,
David Marchand, } Executors.
John Kuhns,
September 7, 1809.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 25th of this instant, the following described property, viz—

Part of lot No. 278, in Pittsburgh, bounding and extending on Second street 60 feet, and extending back 80 feet the same breadth by lot No. 277 and lot No. 279; on it are erected one frame house and kitchen, and one frame stable; and also, one other part of lot No. 278, in Pittsburgh, 20 feet on Third street, and extending towards Second street 80 feet, on it is erected one two story brick house in an unfinished state. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Henry Bollinger.

Also, an undivided half part of 271 acres of land, in Pitt township, which he is seized of as a tenant in common with Samuel Johnston, on which are erected one log house, one cabin, two cabin still-houses, and log barn, 100 acres cleared, 9 acres of meadow; bounded by the Allegheny river, lands of George Sutton, the heirs of Hugh Quigley and others. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Johnston.

Also, part of lot No. 403, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, bounded as follows; beginning on Fifth street 28 feet from the corner of lot No. 402, running east 29 feet, thence running parallel with Second street 240 feet to Virgin sley, thence west by Virgin alley 29 feet, thence south 240 feet to the place of beginning, on which are erected one two story brick house and one double frame house, subject to the payment of seventy-five dollars annually forever. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Thomas Scott.

Also, seventy-five acres of land in St. Clair township, bounded on the south by lands the property of the heirs of James Wilson, on the east by Thomas Carney, on the north by John Wilson, there are about 40 acres cleared, one cabin and one cabin stable. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Thomas Spencer.

Also, part of lot No. 314, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, fronting on Third street 22 feet, and extending back to William Arthurs line 84 feet and an half, bounded on the east by Joseph M'Masters, and on the west by David Pratt, on which is erected one small frame house. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Barclay.

Also, a portion of out-lot No. 8, in Pitt township, bounded by one other portion of lot No. 8, the property of Thomas Baird, John Gorman and Nathaniel Richardson, by the Monongahela river, and by a street. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Matlack.

Also, four hundred acres of land, situate in Deer township, bounded by lands of Alexander M'Donald, John M'Causland, John Grubb, and others, about 60 acres cleared, on which are erected two cabins and two cabin stables. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

WILLIAM WOODS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, September 13, 1809.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, " An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: I, WILLIAM WOODS, Sheriff of the County of Allegheny, do therefore make known, and give this Public Notice to the electors of the said County of Allegheny, that a General Election will be held in the said County, on the *SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT* at the several election districts, viz:—

The electors of the Borough of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Court House in the said Borough.

The electors of Pitt township, to meet at the house of Thomas Wilson, in said township.

The electors of Plumb township, to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township, to meet at the house of William Shaw, sen. in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township, to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabeth town, in said township: and the electors residing within the fractional part of Elizabeth township, are restored to their former place of holding their general elections, in Elizabeth town aforesaid.

The electors of Mifflin township, to meet at the house of William Walker, in Reedsburgh, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township, to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully, in said township.

The electors of Fayette township, to meet at the house now occupied by William Marsh, in Noblesburgh, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township, to meet at the house of William Marks in said township.

The electors of Moon township, to meet at the house of John Byers, sen. in said township.

The electors of Ohio township, to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Pine township, to meet at the house of Baltzer Good, in said township.

The electors of Deer township, to meet at the house of Thomas M'Connell, in said township.

The electors of Indiana township, to meet at the house of Henry Strome, in said township.

At which time and places, the qualified electors as aforesaid, will elect by ballot—

One person for Senator of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with the counties of Beaver and Butler.

Four persons for Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Butler county.

Two persons for Coroner of Allegheny county.

One person for Commissioner of Allegheny county, and

Three persons for Auditors for settling the Commissioners accounts.

And in and by an act of the general assembly of this state, passed the 17th of March, 1806, it is directed, that the inspectors of the said general election, shall be chosen by ballot, on Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October (being the 29th September,) at the several election districts, and the election of such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, (who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election) assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote as shall be then present; and the inspectors chosen are required to be at the places of their districts, on the day of the general election aforesaid, at 9 o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are hereby required to meet at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the Friday next after the said second Tuesday in October, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given at Pittsburgh the 31st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and the thirty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States.

WILLIAM WOODS, Sheriff.

BUILDING LOTS.

SIX Acres of Ground on Grant's Hill and within the Borough, have been laid out into building Lots. They will be let on very reasonable terms on perpetual leases.

Apply at the Office of *WILLIAM WILKINS*, where a plan of the lots may be seen.
Pittsburgh, July 20, 1809. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to *THOMAS REED & Co.* are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands will please present their accounts for settlement.

Pittsburgh, September 1st, 1809.

The following are the late accounts from Europe. The first is copied from a Democratic, and the other from a federal paper.—We leave our readers to judge of the authenticity of the accounts.

Baltimore, Sept. 5.

VERY LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Last evening arrived at this port the brig Inca, Mezick, in 33 days from the island of Sylt, Denmark, which place he left on the 30th July.

Captain Mezick informs that he had read the French bulletin giving an account of a very severe engagement between the emperor Napoleon and the archduke Charles. The French crossed the Danube on three bridges which were previously completed, and commenced the engagement on the second of July. The battle continued four days successively. The archduke Charles was badly wounded, and fled with 40,000 men into Bohemia, leaving 60,000 Austrians on the field of battle. The French stated their own loss to be comparatively trifling. On the 8th July an armistice was concluded for four weeks, and Bonaparte was in possession of all the strong holds in Austria.—It was not known where the emperor of Austria was. The Russians occupied a great part of Gallacia, but had not formed a junction with the French.

A few Engliuh ships of war with 300 troops on board took possession of Cuxhaven the same day the battle commenced between the French and Austrians, and as there was no French troops in the neighbourhood, were still in possession, from whence they carried on a great smuggling trade with the continent.

The captain had not heard any thing of the grand English expedition sailing, or its destination.

The Danish government appears very friendly towards American vessels arriving safely into Danish ports, but their privateers take every American vessel they come across, whether bound to Danish ports or not. Their privateersmen in conjunction with corrupt judges are complete pirates, over whom the government exercises very little controul. These privateers generally mount from one to four guns, and with a small force are easily resisted.

Out of 100 American vessels, so called, arriving in Russia, 98 had been condemned.

The Inca sailed from this port immediately after the raising of the embargo, and arrived at Tonningen the beginning of *M*ay, from whence she proceeded to Sylt. In consequence of raising the buoys only two Americans arrived safe at Tonningen without getting ashore, and several were lost.

From the NORTH AMERICAN.

THE NEWS FROM DENMARK.

Verbal intelligence is brought by the Inca from the island of Sylt, which she left on the 30th July, of the total overthrow of the Austrians upon the *Danube*, in a series of actions from the 2d to the 8th July; that the archduke Charles solicited a cessation of arms, which was granted on his delivering up the fortresses in his power; and rumour adds that he was wounded. An intelligent passenger in the Inca from whom we had our information, says he read the bulletins and armistice. and he further states that private speculations and paragraph information had sketched such terms of peace as would leave the emperor Francis nothing but Hungary.

Opposed to this statement is the letter of which we have been politely furnished with the following extract by a respectable merchant of this city. Had an armistice taken place on the 8th of July, in consequence of previous battles, commencing on the 2d, it is impossible that they should be regarded at Hamburgh on the 21st as mere *rumours and reports.*

We have also learnt, that reports were circulated previous to the Inca's departure, which reversed the whole affair, and gave a signal victory to the Austrians.

To the account of the defeat of the archduke is equally and strongly opposed the silence of a regular file of Copenhagen papers to the 15th July, received by the editor of the American; though sufficient time had elapsed for so great an event being known at that capital.

[TRANSLATED.]

Extract of a letter from Mr. L. H. Von Hollen, dated Hamburgh, July 21, 1809.

" It is reported here, that an English expedition is destined for this part of the continent, if this should be the case, and the Elbe should be open, American vessels might then proceed direct to Hamburgh, otherwise they must go to Tonning. There are French custom-house officers on the Weser, Jahde and at East-Frisland. What steps the *D*utch government will take respecting American vessels is not yet determined.

" To day all these prospects seem to be vanished. It is reported that the Austrians, after having been defeated, were compelled to sign an armistice very disadvantageous to them, and it is said, that French troops are marching towards the coast in order to prevent the British from carrying on a trade.

" In consequence of these reports the price of American and West-India produce have risen considerably.

"A trade to Tonning might notwithstanding be carried on; and I advise you to do, provided the British do not prevent you from it."

FROM A GERMAN PAPER.

From the Danube, July 2.—They write from Vienna under date of June 29, that the French are making preparations to cross the river so that a decisive battle is momently expected to take place.

From Saxony, July 3—The Austrians are driven from Saxony, in which their whole disposable force never exceeded 6000 men.

From Danish papers translated for the American.

On the 28th June the embalmed body of the Duke of Montebello, in a waggon, with six horses passed through Ausburg for Paris.

Leipsic, July 2—Yesterday passed through this place in great speed, a Persian courier, from Russia to the head quarters of the French Emperor.

Copenhagen, July 15—On the 7th of July 10 English vessels of war landed 400 men at Cuxhaven and Ritzbuttel, of which places they immediately took possession. It is said that the English have also landed some troops at Bremerlehe. On the 11th July, 18 English armed vessels were seen to lay off the mouth of the Elbe, apparently with troops on board They have raised the fort of Ritzbuttle. The duke of Brunswick Oels, is still in Saxony.

FROM ELSINEUR.

Notwithstanding our anxious hopes, that American vessels with colonial produce, *bona fide* the property of American citizens, would be suffered to trade with us unmolested, which hopes were so strongly manifested, that several American vessels have already entered our ports; it appears however that we have been deceived. American trade at this moment is entirely at an end. Nobody doubts that colonial produce of the first necessity, belonging to neutrals, would have been freely received in our harbors and would have brought a good price as the state of the market proves; it could be wished that American vessels, laden with colonial produce, the property of American citizens and coming direct from America would be permitted to visit our ports.

Immediately after the embargo in America was taken off, we were told through an English channel that 150 vessels were ready with their cargoes to sail from different ports of the U. S bound to the Baltic. We soon after saw several vessels pass, bearing the U. S. colours, part of them under English convoy, and part otherwise, the latter were brought by our privateers into different ports of Denmark and Norway. Six vessels bearing the American flag, have been carried in, we have seen no more of them for these four weeks past. This quick termination of the arrival of American vessels is easy comprehended We entertain no doubt that these pretended American vessels are nearly connected with the *rulers of the sea*, and we are the more induced to believe it so, since the remainder of these spoken of vessels have ceased to arrive. It is more than probable that their *near neighbours* have advised them to stay at home.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, September 20, 1809.

In answer to the enquiries made of late by a number of our friends as to the part which the Federal Republicans of Allegheny county would take at the approaching election, we state, that no ticket will be formed, nor will candidates be offered by them. Those Federal Republicans, however, who do not wish to remain unconcerned spectators of the contest between the Democrats, will make such a choice from the batch of candidates, (if there be a choice) as to please themselves.

Mr. Jackson, the British minister, arrived at the City of Washington on the 8th inst.

We are authorised to state that ROBERT HAYS of St. Clair township, is a candidate for the assembly for Allegheny and Butler counties.

We are also requested to mention, that at a large meeting of Republicans of Butler county, in the town of Butler on the 8th inst. it was unanimously resolved to support JOHN GILMORE for the assembly for the above mentioned counties.

To the Democratic Republicans of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler Counties.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

THE election for members of the legislature of the state of Pennsylvania is fast approaching, and the candidates have already been nominated by a *caucus*; it is time, that we as republicans, should oppose this despotic practice of having men thrust down our throats, by the will of a few individuals of Pittsburgh; this is a dangerous encroachment on our liberties, and is gaining ground every year; we are drawn in, under the specious idea of supporting our party, to submit to this innovation; but it is now becoming dangerous; men are proposed whom we cannot, as republicans, receive; I call upon you, therefore, to arrest the progress of this growing evil; assert your rights as independent citizens, and think for yourselves; in my vicinity we are unanimous in detesting this despotism; we wish to have a voice in the nomination of candidates, and in the rejection of some, already named by the few individuals of the Pittsburgh caucus; Francis M'Clure is not our choice for the Senate; we shall oppose him with all our force; in place of him we beg leave to propose Samuel Ewalt, as a man worthy your support; he is known to the district for many years, and his integrity has never been doubted; he has been often in public life, and we shall now offer him, with your assistance, in opposition to Francis M'Clure; we call upon you for your aid, and we doubt not that our exertions, in opposing a small *squad* of dictators, will prove successful.

A Democratic Republican
of Robinson township.

To the Electors of the Senatorial District, composed of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler Counties.

Gentlemen and Fellow Citizens,

A few days past I saw a newspaper called the Commonwealth; looking promiscuously over it, I discovered a ticket formed by what is now called a committee, to which I beg leave to make some remarks. *First*—I say it is contrary to law, and an infringement on the constitution, that expressly says that elections shall be *free* and *unbiassed*; on that ground I am opposed to the mode. *Secondly*—They introduce Francis *M'Clure*, a *foreigner*, as a candidate for the senate; as a man, I have nothing against him, and perhaps he is a good fuller, but the deity never intended him as a legislator, neither do the people. I am informed that Samuel Ewalt, of Pitt township, is offered by his old republican friends for that place; I prefer him on account of his native soil; and from the manner he is brought into view, I shall support him with all my aid, and hope my fellow citizens will do the same against every intrigue which may be used.

AN ELECTOR.

Plumb township, September 16, 1809.

From St. Louis, August 16.

Having heard of the execution of several Delawares and Shawanese at their towns near Cape Girardeau, we had the curiosity to enquire of Rogers, the Shawanese chief, as to the truth of the report.

Mr. Rogers says, that Waabeleththeh a Delaware, and Thathaway a Shawanese chief, summoned him to attend a solemn council at their towns, that on his arrival there he found that a great revolution was about to take place, they had interdicted the use of intoxicating liquors, and determined to abandon the chase, to raise stock and corn for food, and teach their women to spin and weave their cloths.—They had established a court to try criminals, four persons were tried, three men were found guilty and one woman acquitted. The condemned were led out of town to a thick woods and tomahawk'd they were then placed on an immense pile of wood and burnt to ashes—Upwards of one hundred men assisted at the execution.

From the RALEIGH, *(N. C.)* STAR, *a Democratic Paper.*

Colonel Pickering has addressed a letter to Mr Wagner, editor of the Baltimore North American, in which he refutes the charges made against him in the Whig, published by Baptist Irvine. The letter is an able and interesting one, and bears about it every mark and character of truth. We should not have made this observation, but have passed it by in silence, had we not seen the remark that many papers had refused to publish Col Pickering's vindication, and as we did not give it a place we thought it proper to give our reasons for the omission. The publication was not necessary to be made by us as we gave no currency to the original slander. Feeling as we do an ardent affection for our native country, priding ourselves in its independence and honorable character, and cherishing the highest sentiments of respect and reverence for the heroes who gave it a rank among the nations, and for the sages who formed its civil institutions, we could not but with pain see the character of Timothy Pickering brought in *such a manner* before the public. Our feelings, our judgments, our sense of gratitude to a hoary patriot would not permit the exhibition. A *native* citizen 64 years of age, and who has spent 40 years of his life in the public service of his country, now poor and compelled to labour with his own hands for support, arraigned for groundless charges by a *foreigner* who had but lately come into our country was a circumstance that our feelings strongly revolted against. We believe that a difference of political sentiment was the moving and only occasion for those charges. We differ with *Mr.* Pickering on many subjects of policy, but we are willing to allow him the same right of thinking and speaking which we ourselves exercise.

We repeat that as we gave no currency to the slanders of the Baltimore Whig, so we feel ourselves under no obligation to step aside from our course to bring before our readers the vindication.

The fate of Austria decided!

[*By the Eutaw from Sylt, arrived at Baltimore the 9th inst.*

MANHEIM, *July* 14.

The 5th and 6th inst. are famous in the history of the present war. The emperor Napoleon on the 5th crossed the Danube with his numerous army, the 6th began the most memorable battle that ever was fought. It was near Neusidein that the French army obtained a complete victory.

According to news from Munich, a courier had arrived the 9th July, announcing 30,000 prisoners being already taken.—Letters from Carlsruhe, state the number of prisoners taking on the 5th and 6th July to be 40,000. The 7th the remains of the Austrian army, was pursued: other letters to the 7th, state the number of dead and wounded to be 50,000—the Bavarian and Saxon troops covered themselves with glory.

LINTZ, July 8th.—The victory is now decided, the 4th Courier has just arrived and brings us this important news.

The Archduke Charles is mortally wounded; the Archduke Lewis is also wounded—16 generals killed and wounded or made prisoners; upwards of 30,000 men shared the same fate—100 cannons were taken. In the beginning of the battle, the right wing of the enemy was driven out of its batteries. The center was next forced. The retreat of the enemy towards Hungary, is cut off. The slaughter was dreadful; the field of battle is covered with dead and wounded. The enemy is closely pursued. The great drama will be finished in the course of this month.

WOLKESDORF, July 7.—After the battle of Wagram, the enemy's army fled in great confusion, and is pursued in every direction. Our van guard is at two leagues from Nicholsburg. His majesty's head-quarters is at Wolkersdorf, precisely at the same place where the Emperor of Austria was the night before.—This unfortunate prince looked from the mountain Hobersbrunn at the battle, and as soon as he perceived it to be lost, went back to Brunn.

The inhabitants state the amount of wounded to be enormous.

This army which amounted to 200,000, is reduced to 45,000. The amount of their dead is stated to be about 45 or 50,000. The dead bodies of 20 generals have been found on the field of battle.

From the Copenhagen Gazette of the 21st July.

The last news received from the Austrians themselves, attest their defeat.

The following letter has been forwarded from Machren, dated the 9th July.

On the 5th the French made a violent attack on the left wing of the Austrians. The city of Enzersdorf was consumed in the evening of the 4th. On the 5th early, at Morgen the French crossed the Danube with 36,000 men, near Fishamend. While the Austrian right wing, resisted the French army, the left wing was falling back, fighting. The 6th the attack was renewed with the left wing, which was in a short time overpowered. The Austrian army was obliged to retire to Bisamberg. By the crossing of the Danube by Fishamend, the division of the Archduke John was cut off, and was unable to assist the left wing of the main army. News from the French head quarters mention, that about 40,000 prisoners and 100 pieces of cannon have been taken. The loss of the French is not known, but according to the positions the Austrian army had, and the way they fought, the enemy's loss must be enormous. Though it is related as a fact that more than 50,000 French soldiers have not had the least share in the battle.

HAMBURG July 21.—8 o'clock A. M.

This moment a courier from the emperor and king has arrived with a copy of the armistice agreed upon between the two emperors on the 12th inst. and has brought us the agreeable news that peace is very near.

ARMISTICE.

Agreed upon between the emperor of France and king of Italy and the emperor of Austria.

Art. 1. There shall be an armistice between his majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy and his majesty the emperor of Austria.

Art. 2. The line of demarcation, on the part of Austria and Bohemia, the circle of Brunn, and a line established on the confines of Mahren above Rabb. This line begins at Brunn near the Marsh and the Marsh on the other side with its confluence with the Zaya, from thence to St. Johns and along the road from Presburg, and three miles round the city. The river Danube until its confluence with the Raab and three miles from its banks until it reaches Styermark, Carinthia, Istria, (with the exception of Flume which is submitted to the determination of his highness the Archduke Charles.)

Art. 3. The citadels of Bruen and Gratz shall be immediately delivered up after signing the armistice.

Art. 4. The Austrian troops shall evacuate the Tyrol and the Vorelberg; the Fort of Sachsenburg shall be delivered up to the French troops.

Art. 5. The Magazines, provisions and arms in those places in the possession of the Austrian troops, may be carried away

Art. 6. With regard to Poland, both armies shall occupy what they at present possess.

Art. 7. The present armistice shall continue for one month—fifteen days notice shall be given prior to the commencement of hostilities.

Art. 8. Commissioners on both sides shall be appointed to fulfil the conditions of this armistice.

Art. 9. To-morrow (the 13th) the Austrian troops shall begin to evacuate the territories designated in the armistice. Fort Bruen shall be delivered up to the French on the 14th, and Gratz on the 16 July, inst.

Done and concluded by the undersigned, and authorised by both sovereigns.

Baron VON VIMPSON, Maj.
Gen. in chief of the staff of the
Austrian army.

His excellency
The Prince of NEUFCHATEL.
Certified by the Gen. of the staff of the
3d corps. REUBEL.
The Secretary in the absence of the
commandant. MARINVILLE.

The Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury have arrived at Washington city. Mr. Erskine the British minister arrived on Monday.

From Baltimore, Sept. 4—Mr. Jackson, the new British minister, will land this day at Annapolis, at which place the frigate is supposed to have arrived. It of right should have been no question, 'whether our government will receive *Mr.* Jackson?'—But, as the ridiculous gasconade and barbarous denunciations of some men among us, who deserve not to possess press and types, have confused honest citizens, we will state the case:—The directions given by the President to Secretary Smith were—that on the arrival of the new minister, *Mr.* Smith would repair immediately to Washington, to receive him. There can be no doubt but that the Secretary of State will treat the Envoy with all proper respect. If *Mr.* Jackson has no very important communication to offer at once, and can conveniently proceed in ordinary business without the President, then it is *Mr.* *Madison's* wish that he may not be sent for: but if *Mr.* Jackson deem it essential—if his business be urgent—in that case, *Mr.* Smith will dispatch a messenger to the President, who will repair to the seat of government—so that no attempt, we are assured, will be made to EAT or to mangle the new Envoy; neither will any desire or *threats* tempt our government to degrade the country in this instance.—*Fed. Gaz.*

From the Connecticut Courant.

ON MUTUAL CONDESCENSION.

IN the crowded streets of a great city, where multitudes of people are passing in opposite directions, whilst some are crossing the streets obliquely, and some at right angles, it is necessary for every one to give way a little to those he meets; and thus they all have a free passage. If the whole multitude should press directly onward, without any one's yielding an inch of ground to another, all would be obstructed, more or less, and a general confusion must ensue.—Or if a churlish individual should take it into his head to march forward in a strait line, and never make way for man, woman or child, or even for a procession, he would be sure to jostle against some body, every few steps; and would receive many an insult, and perhaps, some hard blows, for his obstinacy and impudence.

And so it is, my fellow-travellers, in our journey through life, and in respect to our general intercourse with mankind. "In the march of life no one's path lies "so clear as not in some degree to cross "anothers: and if each is determined, "with unyielding sturdiness, to keep his "own line, it is impossible but he must "both give and receive many a rude "shock." In society, in neighbourhoods, and even among close friends, there will spring up rivalries, there will be sometimes a clashing of opinion and of interest, and if every one were mulishly obstinate, there would be no end nor bounds to contention: whereas by the exercise of mutual condescension, social harmony is preserved, and the pleasures of society are enjoyed.

The exercise of condescension is ranked amongst the precepts of the gospel, and is enjoined as a duty upon christians, who are told from divine authority, to "be patient toward all men," to "be courteous." Hence it follows, that the over obstinate man who will not yield an ace in matters of interest or opinion, but runs foul of every one that chances to cross his path, does really transgress the rules of the gospel, as well as those of decorum.

Here let me not be misunderstood.—Condescension has its bounds, and those bounds are strongly marked. One should never yield opinions, much less principles, that are of great and serious importance. One should never sacrifice conscience to please friends, or for fear of foes. One should never "follow a multitude to do evil." One should never suffer himself to be conformed to the world in vicious practices and customs, or in fashions which although innocent in themselves, are too expensive for him to follow. One should never yield any thing to *importunity*, which self-justice forbids him to yield at all. In these points the person who would go through the journey of life *well*, must be firm and inflexible. But in matters of indifference, or of no serious consequence, whether respecting opinion or interest, a yielding accommodating spirit is not only desirable, but it is a moral and christian duty. And even in points which are not to be yielded, one should maintain firmness in such a manner, if possible, as to make it evident that he acts from principle rather than from obstinacy.

From the same.

ACHMET AND *FATIMA.*

ACHMET MAROWA was an accomplished young man of a distinguished family in Belgrade, a town belonging to the Turkish dominions, situated on the river Danube. An event that crowned his wishes and seemed to complete his earthly happiness, was his marriage to Fatima, a lady of exquisite beauty and rare accomplishments, who was the only daughter of Hassan Buglo, a bashaw in the armies of Turkey. Their marriage was solemnized on the 4th of July, 1789; and the evening of the same day the town of Belgrade was besieged by the Austrian troops.

Altho' the siege was sudden, most of the principal families had made their escape before the place was invested by the enemy; but Achmet had been too much occupied with the affairs of his wedding to prepare for flight untill it was too late —The town was in a manner surrounded by a powerful army panting for conquest and thirsting for blood; and there was reason to expect, if it were taken by storm, that the female part of the inhabitants would fall victims to the brutal violence of a licentious soldiery, to which the singular beauty of Fatima would but more expose her.

In these circumstance of extreme distress and terror, Achmet determined at all hazards to convey his bride to a place of safety. He had her dressed as a young man of fashion, and putting himself in the habit of a slave, left the town at 12 o'clock at night; hoping to reach some safe retreat before the return of day. They had scarce begun their midnight wanderings when loud peals of thunder increased the terrors of Fatima. The rain fell in torrents, the darkness increased, they wandered about bewildered and forlorn till day appeared, when they found themselves surrounded by a patrolling party of Austrian soldiers, and were seized, and hurried to the main Guard. By order of the Prince of Coburgh who commanded the Austrian army, they were examined apart; and as their story was contradictory, they were condemned to be executed as spies.

Fatima was informed that she had but half an hour to live. She received this sentence with composure, and only begged that her servant might be permitted to carry for her a few trifling articles as remembrances to her friends; for she had still indulged a hope that Achmet, passing for a slave, would be free from suspicion and out of danger. But scarce had she finished that request when she beheld her beloved Achmet passing by under a guard of armed men, with extreme agitation she enquired what was to be his fate, and was answered, that they were conducting him to instant death. At the word *Death* she gave a piercing shriek, and fell from her seat in convulsions. The officers present flew to her assistance; and unbuttoning her waistcoat to give her air, they perceived that their prisoner was a woman.

The execution of Achmet was suspended; and the prince of Coburgh was informed of the particulars! He examined them himself, and having learned their real situation, he furnished them with suitable garments, and the same day had them conducted to a village whither their disconsolate friends had previously fled from the besieging army.

AUBURN, (N. Y.) *August 23.*

Tragical event.—We have the disagreeable task to record a most cruel murder of an infant of nine months old, in the town of Reading, Steuben county. Our informant, who saw the child, relates to us the following circumstances:—A young man, son of a mr. Isaac Baldwin, of Litchfield, (Con.) being deranged in his mind in consequence of disappointed love, was sent to mr. Elisha Ward, of Reading, (a friend of his father) in hopes that a change of situation would conduce to restore him to his senses. Unfortunately it had not the desired effect. He lately insisted upon going home to his friends, and made several attempts to escape, but on mr. Ward's stopping him, and not suffering him to go, he got into a passion, and threatened revenge if not permitted. On Wednesday last he accomplished his threat; he took mr. Ward's child from the arms of a young woman, went out of the house, took up an axe, and laying the child's head on a stump, which was before the door, deliberately cut it off!—What a dreadful agonizing spectacle it must have been for the parents to see their beloved infant weltering in its blood, with its head severed from its body! Their feelings will be more conceived than described.

This unfortunate young man appeared greatly affected, after he had committed the fatal deed. He confessed the murder, as we are informed, and said he did it with an intention, whilst the family was in confusion, to make his escape to Connecticut.

Coroner's inquest, wilful murder.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of *MARTIN* AND *M'KEEVER* being desolved by mutual consent, all persons having demands against the firm will apply to *James Martin* for settlement, and all those who are indebted are requested to make payment to said James Martin before the 1st day of December next. In case of neglect their accounts will be put in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

JAMES MARTIN,
ALEXR. M'KEEVER.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 18, 1809. 4t.

To the Free and Independent Electors of Allegheny County.

GENTLEMEN,

I take the liberty of offering myself a Candidate at the ensuing Election for the Office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER. Should you think proper to elect me, the favour will be gratefully acknowledged, and the duties faithfully and diligently performed, without favour or affection towards any man or party of men.

ROBERT MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, September 12, 1809.

A NEW CANDIDATE FOR THE STATE SENATE.

NOT the lucre of gain, nor the ambition of popularity, induces me to volunteer my services to my fellow citizens of the counties of Allegheny, Beaver, and Butler, to represent them in the Senate of Pennsylvania. Often have I seen at my trade, a journeyman a much better workman than the master of the shop; therefore, fellow citizens, should you repose your confidence in a humble mechanic for once, I offer to serve the first year for my boarding and my travelling expences alone taxed to the counties. Should my display of talents not fully merit the approbation of my fellow citizens, I am willing to ground my arms to my superior, *Francis M'Clure*, Esq. to take my seat the last two years: was there a law to this purport we would not have so many candidates for the Legislature.

I am the publick's humble servant,
EDWARD PATCHELL.

Pittsburgh, September 11, 1809.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received at the Commissioners Office, until the 22d inst. for Repairing the Bridge over the mouth of Sawmill Run.

JOHN DARRAGH,
WM. M'CANDLESS,
THOMAS BAIRD,
} *Commissioners.*

Pittsburgh, Sept. 8th, 1809.

Just received at
ZADOK CRAMER'S BOOK STORE,
An handsome assortment of
Family, School & Pocket Bibles.
Just Bound
An assortment of BLANK BOOKS,
Day Books, Ledgers, Receipt Books,
Memorandum Books, &c.
Pittsburgh, August 11, 1809.

SPRUCE BEER.

THE subscriber residing in Diamond Alley, means to keep on hand a large quantity of *SPRUCE BEER*, of a superior quality in bottles which can be had by the single bottle or dozen.

R. WATSON.

Pittsburgh, July 5, 1809.

Pittsburgh, September 11, 1809.

Regimental Orders.

THE Commissioned and Staff Officers of the 141st Regiment of Pennsylvania *Militia* will meet at eight o'clock in the forenoon of the last *Monday* of the present month on the Commons south-east of the Town; each Officer in complete uniform, and furnished with a musket and bayonet, for the purpose of being trained and exercised.

The Regiment will be trained and exercised, in Companies, on the first *Monday* of next month, at such hour and place as the Commanding Officers of Companies may order.

The Regiment will be trained and exercised, in Battallion, as follows: the First Battallion will meet at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the third *Monday* of next month on the Commons south-east of the Town; and the Second Battallion on Tuesday, the day following, at the same hour and place.

As a Court to hear Appeals Captains Osborne, Robinson and Peters will preside in the First Battallion, and will meet at the Turk's Head in Wood Street, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 28th of next month; and Captains James Irwin and John Irwin, and Lieut. *M'*Gunnegle will preside in the Second Battallion, and will meet at the house of Samuel Hubley in Union Street, on the same day and hour.

WILLIAM WILKINS, Lieut. Col.
141st Regt. P. M.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber returns his unfeigned thanks to his friends for the encouragement they have given him as an instructor of youth; and sincerely hopes, that by unremitting attention to the morals and literary improvement of his pupils, he will merit a continuance of their favors and a considerable share of public patronage.

He still occupies that large and commodious apartment, in the second story of Mrs. Irwin's house, corner of Market street and the Diamond, which is furnished in the best manner for the reception of scholars.

Sensible of the responsibility attached to his situation, and impressed with an ardent desire of facilitating the improvements of youth placed under his tuition, he has engaged an assistant, Mr. Ebenezer Atwater, a young gentleman from the state of New York, of a good moral character, and who possesses the requisite talents of an instructor, to the subscriber's entire satisfaction.

He begs leave, most respectfully, to inform his friends and the public, that his NIGHT SCHOOL will commence on the 12th of October next. Hours of attendance from six till nine.

SAMUEL KINGSTON.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 6. 3t

John Harvey, *Fuller.*

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the *Fulling Business*, at his old established mill, well known as Cavett's mill, on Brush creek. He flatters himself that from his long experience in business, and the number of hands he has at work, he will be able to please those who entrust him with their cloth. To accommodate those at a distance, he will receive cloth at the store of Mr. Hoge, in Greensburg, and at Mr. John Irwin's, in Pittsburgh, and return it to said place as soon as finished.

Wheat at 4*s* 9*d*, Rye at 3*s*, Corn at 3*s*, Oats at 25 cents, Linen 3*s*, tow cloth 25 cents, and Tallow at 1*s*, will be taken as cash at the above prices.

Sept. 7th, 1809. 3t.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken out Letters of Administration on the effects of *Samuel Deal, deceased*; he therefore requests all persons indebted to the deceased, to come forward and settle their accounts within two months from this date, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of the proper officers for recovery; and those to whom the deceased is indebted, to present their accounts properly authenticated, for adjustment.

WILLIAM DEAL, Jr.
Administrator.

Pittsburgh July 19, 1809.

NOTICE

THE partnership of *CROMWELL & ANSHUTZ* is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted to or having claims against the late firm, are requested to present them to T. CROMWELL, who is duly authorised to receive and pay the same.

Pittsburgh, August 14, 1809. tf.

T. Cromwell,

Ever grateful for the confidence placed in him by his friends, informs them that he will attend to his former Business, as heretofore.

WILLIAM STEELE,

AT his Commission and Storage Warehouse, next door to Mr. R. Spencer's tavern, has for Sale

Castings by the Ton
Roll'd Iron by the do.
Rod do. do Fagget
Kentucky Tobacco by the Keg
Do. Segars do. Box
Do. Ropes do. Coil
Lead by the Pig
Salt by the Barrell.

Tanners Oil, of the first quality by the Barrel.

Pittsburgh, July 25th, 1809.

NEW COTTON MANUFACTORY.

SCOTT & ARMITAGE,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they have and will keep on hand at their Manufactory on the bank of the Monongahela, above the Ship Yard,

Cotton yarn from 1 to 4 dozen cuts to the pound, black, blue, turkey red, &c.

Cord, jean, chambry, dice dinim, plaid vest patterns of different kinds.

Dyeing of every description will be executed on the shortest notice and neatest manner, on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, September 4, 1809. 6t

N. B. Flour, whiskey, oats, and country linnen, will be taken in exchange for any of the above.

Stewart Jordan
vs
Jesse Craton
} *Domestic Attachment in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, State of Pennsylvania.*

WE, the undersigned, appointed Trustees in the above case, in conformity to an Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, do hereby require all persons indebted to the said Jesse Craton, to pay and deliver all sums of money and property due and belonging to the said Craton, to us the said Trustees; and also we do hereby desire all creditors of the said Craton to deliver to us their respective accounts and demands, that distribution may be made amongst them in proportion to their respective just demands.

ROBERT JOHNSON
THOMAS ALEXANDER,
EPHRAIM HERIOTT,
} Trustees.

Fayette township, Allegheny county, *August* 29, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A quantity of best quality of

SOLE LEATHER,

by wholesale or retail, for Cash only. Shoe makers will find it to their advantage in purchasing, as it is tanned in the best manner, to do credit to the manufacturer.

JAMES RIDDLE.

Pittsburgh, July 17, 1809. tf.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

At the Sign of the Handsaw,

In Wood Street, between Second and Third Streets,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, that he is now opening, in addition to his former Stock, a fresh assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable to the present and approaching seasons, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware,

which, having purchased for Cash, he offers for sale on reasonable terms for cash or approved of country produce.

He will give 75 cents per bushel, in merchandize, for clean *Flaxseed*, delivered either at his Store or at James Semple's near the mouth of Girty's Run.

Pittsburgh, August 2, 1809.

N. B. He offers several Building Lots on Lease forever, on reasonable terms, in a healthy and pleasant part of the Borough—also, one or two tenements to Let to the first of April next. Enquire as above.

WANTED,

A few APPRENTICES to the Copper and Tin trades. Apply to JOSEPH HARBESON, in Market Street, next door to the Printing-Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1809.

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

Public Notice.

Persons having demands against the estate of the late William Porter, of Pittsburgh, dec'd, are requested to present the same to subscribers for settlement. Debtors to the estate will please to make payment as speedily as possible.

Alexander M Laughlin,
Anthony Beelen, } Exec'rs.
Zachariah A. Tannehill,

Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1808.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber proposes to sell the following tract of Land, on Peters creek, two and a half miles from the mouth, in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, two miles from Elizabeth town, and twelve from Pittsburgh.—The tract contains three hundred acres, and the usual allowance; the land is of the first quality; upwards of one hundred acres cleared, and under good fence, of which about twenty acres are meadow. On the tract are an orchard of upwards of two hundred bearing apple trees, a grist mill, saw mill, and powder mill and other necessary buildings to accommodate three or four families.—The land will divide well into two farms. From eight hundred to one thousand weight of sugar, is made yearly.

For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

Joel Ferree.

Feb. 28, 1809. tf.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A TRACT OF LAND,

On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still-house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

STEEL SEMPLE.

October 24, 1808.

CASTINGS,

FROM BIER & ELLIOTT'S.

A CONSTANT supply of Castings of every description, and equal in quality of metal and workmanship to any offered at the Pittsburgh market, may be had at the Warehouse of Mr. BOYLE IRWIN, where merchants may be supplied on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, 6th Dec. 1808.

NOTICE.

The subscriber (importer of Hardware) has taken the Store lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Clifford, No. 190, Market-Street, PHILADELPHIA, and intends to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Ironmongery, Sadlery, Cutlery, &c.

which he will dispose of on good terms for cash or credit.

JOHN J. CLEVELAND.

June 10, 1809. 6m.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late *JOHN MATLACK* deceased, are desired to make payment of their respective accounts, and all persons having demands against the same will foward them to

WILLIAM PRICE.

Pittsburgh, August 8th, 1809.

Dr. GODBOLD'S

VEGETABLE BALM OF LIFE.

(Price One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents.)

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

I. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

At their Wholesale and Retail Apothecary, Drug and Paint Store, Corner of Third and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

IN offering to the public a medicine, the discovery of the late celebrated Dr. Godbold, it might be almost unnecessary to give any details of its efficacy, or merits; he, who from his knowledge of the treasures of the vegetable world, extracted so many rich and salutary substances, and who applied them so successfully in restoring the blessings of health to his countrymen, that thousands have given testimonials of the services received from him. It would be, however, unjust to the properties of this invaluable medicine, to withhold particularizing some of its sanative virtues.

Amongst several much esteemed sprecifics which Dr. Godbold prepared, it was in the preparation of *this* now offered to the public, that he had the firmest confidence, it was *this* which he administered with the fullest success, and from which he acquired his high reputation and extensive fortune.

In Colds, Catarrhs and Coughs, it gently opens the breast, immediately gives liberty of breathing, and allays the tickling which provokes frequent coughing. In Hoarsnesses and Asthmas it clears all obstructions of the lungs, and heals any rawness and soreness therefrom. In debilitated stomachs, flatulency, windy complaints, weakness of appetite, whether occasioned by a natural weakness of constitution, or by over indulgence in the pleasures of the table, and in eruptions on the face, where they arrise from impurity of blood. This inestimable specific is without a superior; it is a bracer of the solids, and a promoter of digestion, and renovates the stomach by mixing with the blood and juices, applying itself to the seat of the disorder, which it removes by its healing qualities. In complaints, the offspring of a sedentary life, in sick head ache, female weaknesses and indeed in debility in either sex; its salutary powers have been remarkably eminent, even in cases that had been deemed by some of the faculty incurable; its tendency being to invigorate and to improve the general health, occasioning no danger from cold, and requiring neither confinement nor change of diet.

The very numerous and respectable testimonies from the first and most leading characters shew the great excellence of tthis medicine, which the proprietor now offers in the fullest confidence, that it will prove of general utility to the public at large, and wherever it is tried, will acquire that value and esteem which it so highly merits.

NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Apothecary and Drug Store,

Corner of Third and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

J. P. & J. W. Skelton,

INFORM the Inhabitants of the Western Country that they have commenced the APOTHECARY and DRUG BUSINESS, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Robert Cunliffe, merchant, where they offer for sale at Philadelphia prices, a very large and extensive assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines*, both family and patent, Essences, Perfumes, Patent Soaps, Paints, Oil, Turpentine, and almost every article connected with the business. From the arrangements they have made in Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, they are enabled to assure their friends that their assortment of articles in the above business is superior to any offered for sale in this place.

June 1, 1809.

N. B. Practitioners of Medicine, Merchants, and all others who deal in Medicine will find it much to their advantage to purchase from them.

Lots to Lease,

FOR the term of 15 years from the first of April next, by the subscribers, (Guardians to the heirs of William Porter, dec'd)—160 feet running from Front to Second Streets, on Wood Street, 60 feet deep—*Also*, 100 feet on Wood Street, adjoining Wm. M'Cullough's Tavern, same depth. For all or any part of which, proposals will be received by

BOYLE IRWIN, } Guar-
JOHN JOHNSTON, } dians.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1809.

TO PARENTS.

The annexed cases of cures performed by

HAMILTON'S

Celebrated Worm Destroying LOZENGES,

(Selected from a very numerous list,)

ARE presented as indubitable proof of the excellence and safety of this valuable specific, for destroying worms in the human stomach and intestines.

From Mr Benjamin Williams, No. 30, Baltimore street, two doors above south Gay street.

I have a son six years of age, who, for four years past, has been generally in a very unhealthy state, particularly in summer; frequently afflicted with alarming convulsion fits, the whole of his little frame wasted fast, his breath fetid, and almost constant itching at the nose was excited, with other alarming symptoms. During the course of the above period, the advice and attendance of three of the most eminent physicians in Baltimore were successively procured. Each of these gentlemen, in his turn, declared worms to be the cause of the child's disorder, and exhausted his skill in attempting to expel them. Pink root, steel filings, with a variety of other medicines, were administered without the least success. It was once pronounced impossible for the child to live many hours.

I had heard of your worm destroying Lozenges, but with many others did not think highly of so cheap a medicine, until a gentleman of my acquaintance (Mr. Wm. S. More, auctioneer) in whose family they had been used with good effect, advised me to make trial of them; I accordingly gave my son a dose agreeable to directions, which soon expelled eight large worms, some of them about eight inches in length; a second dose brought away four more of similar size; a third dose being administered, no worms appeared. The child recovered, and now enjoys a good state of health.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS.

AFFIDAVIT.

Michael Duffy, residing at No. 40, Walkes street, Fell's Point, in the city of Baltimore, voluntarily maketh oath, that the following statement is just and true:

In the beginning of May last, my three children, a boy of seven, and two girls, the one five, and the other three years of age, were taken very ill, nearly at the same time, of a common fever, as I then supposed; but was soon convinced the disorder was caused by worms. They were frequently troubled with convulsion fits, and violent startings in their sleep, and with almost continual vomiting and purging, particularly the youngest. I made immediate application to a physician of the first reputation, and his medicines were administered with a confidence of success, which only increased our disappointment. The children grew daily worse, and I was absolutely without hopes of their recovery. The youngest soon appeared almost devoid of animation, and scarcely an inhabitant of this world. In this distressing moment, I was told that Hamilton's worm destroying Lozenges had performed many cures in cases equally desperate. I immediately purchased a box, and gave each of them a dose, which in a few hours produced the most desirable effects. The eldest voided a great number of very large worms, and the second thousands of small ones, many of them not a quarter of an inch—in the youngest they seemed to be consumed, and had the appearance of skin and slimy matter. I repeated the dose agreeable to the paper of directions, and they all speedily recovered a good state of health, which they still enjoy, though five months have nearly elapsed since they were on the borders of the grave, and the death of the whole seemed to be inevitable.

J. SMITH.

Sworn before me, the 26th day of Sept. 1799.

Philadelphia, August 5, 1806.

To H. LEE.

Some time last spring, I was afflicted with loss of appetite, giddiness in the head, fever, and great debility, so that I could scarcely walk. In this distressing situation I took many things, but without benefit. An acquaintance in the country sent to me to procure a box of Hamilton's Lozenges. Curiosity prompted me to read the directions, where I found my complaint exactly described by the doctor. I immediately sent for another box of the Lozenges, and took one dose, which brought away a large quantity of worms, and I felt greatly relieved. Encouraged by this, I took another dose, which was attended with the happiest effects, as it relieved me entirely, and am now in a better state of health than for a considerable time past. I have since given them to my children, and can speak from experience, that they are a most valuable medicine, and am happy to add my testimony to numberless others of their efficacy.

SARAH JOHNSON,
No. 140, north Second street.

Among the symptoms attending worms are, disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the seat—convulsions, epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—purging, with slimy and fetid stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

ITCH CURED.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Are sold in Pittsburgh only, by

Anthony Beelen,

FRONT STREET,

Who has constantly for sale,

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT, for the Itch, a certain cure by once using; *HAMILTON'S ELIXIR*, for coughs; the celebrated *ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS; HAMILTON'S ESSENCE OF MUSTARD*, for the rheumatism; *TOOTH ACHE DROPS; HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE* for debility.

Prevention better than Cure.

In cases of head-ache, foul stomach, and for removing superfluous bile, perhaps no remedy has been discovered superior to

Lee's Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills,

Which for 10 years past have been attended with the greatest success. The testimony of many respectable persons in our southern sea ports has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy during the prevalence of malignant fevers, has preserved their health after experiencing alarming symptoms of fever.

Certificate of Wm. Devenny.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, head-ache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my head-ache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold, if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit I received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, *WM. DEVENNY*,
No 145, Cherry street, New-York.

June 28.

Pipe Manufactory.

WILLIAM PRICE,

Respectfully informs the Merchants of the Western Country, that they may be supplied with any quantity of the above article, carefully packed up so as to bear transporting to any distance either by land or water, at his Factory on the bank of the Monongahela river, adjoining the Ship-yard, Pittsburgh.

May 17, 1809.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Farm known by the name of *HAMILTON HALL*, eleven miles above Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela river, containing about 280 acres of first rate land, 100 acres of river bottom cleared and under good fence, 25 acres of which is good timothy and clover meadow, and considerable more may be made at little expence, 150 young apple trees, some of which have been bearing for some years, and a number of peach, cherry, and other fruit trees.

There are on the premises a large and convenient house 70 feet long by 25 feet wide, with a cellar under the whole, four rooms, a large hall, kitchen and pantry on the first floor, and three rooms on the second, all plaistered and finished in an elegant stile, a well of good water at the door, two large gardens, a stable and threshing floor, a good tenant's house and garden, a distillery with a never failing stream of good water.

There is on the premises a large bank of valuable iron ore, and a stream of water close by on which there was a sawmill erected, and where a furnace might be built with very little expence, or any mill works, as the race is good, two sugar camps at which there has been made 1000lbs of sugar a year.

A further description is thought unnecessary as those wishing to purchase will view the premises. The title is indisputable. For terms of sale apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS FERREE.

August 22, 1809. tf.

A Blacksmith and a Cooper

who can bring good recommendations will hear of an advantageous establishment by applying at the Office of this paper.

August 29, 1809.

GUN POWDER.

THE subscribers have on hand, and intend constantly to keep, at their Powder Mill, on Peters creek, two miles from Elizabeth town, a supply of their best manufactured RIFLE POWDER, which they will sell low for cash or on short credit.

From the long experience of this Powder, in most parts of this western country, and its high repute among our greatest gunners, we flatter ourselves with the hope of receiving a part of the public patronage.

Joel & Isaac Ferree.

Feb. 28, 1809. tf.